

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 22, 1855.

NUMBER 58.

THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN
Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at the corner of Louisiana avenue and Tenth street, and is delivered to city subscribers (payable to the carrier) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 5 cents.
Mail subscribers, \$5 00 per annum, or \$2 50 for six months, in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Five lines or less, one insertion, 25 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.
Each additional insertion, half of the above rates.
Displayed advertisements charged by solid measure.

THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN
Is published every Monday morning, on the following terms:
1 copy, one year, \$2 00 | 1 copy, 6 months, \$1 00
5 copies, one year, \$8 00 | 5 copies, 6 months, \$4 00
10 copies, one year, \$15 00 | 10 copies, 6 months, \$8 00
Payments always in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
All communications on business connected with this paper must be directed to the "American Organ," Washington city, and be post-paid.
All advertisements for the "Organ" should be handed into the office before twelve o'clock, M., of the day of publication.

Our Principles.

First. We shall advocate a repeal of the laws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, and of abjuration of all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a stringent law by Congress to prevent the immigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, immediate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a proper indemnity against the repetition thereof.

Third. We shall oppose the election or appointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the land of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enactment, administration, or execution of our laws.

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the adoption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognize the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and all circumstances.

Fifth. We shall maintain the doctrine that no one of the States of this Union has the right to admit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of the constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter, any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring about such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the vested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law" doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at naught, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of persons.

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby; opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of them.

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost exertions to build up an "American party," whose maxim shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

M. T. PARKER,
House and Sign Painter and Glazier.
No. 60 Louisiana avenue, between 6th and 7th sts. dec 18-41y

NOTICE.—Persons desirous of subscribing to the AMERICAN ORGAN will please leave their names and residences at Wm. B. Richards, Jr.'s, Fancy Store, at Exchange Block, at H. Mansfield's Tobacco Store, on Royal street, or at the Agency, St. Asaph street, two doors south of King, or at James Entwistle, Jr., Druggist, King street, two doors south of Royal, Alexandria, Virginia.

J. T. AUDLEY, Agent.

JOHN P. HALL, Agent for the American Organ, 7th Ward, No. 544 6th street south, between E and G. Persons who desire to subscribe for the paper will please leave their names and residence at Mr. Hall's, and Mr. Boswell's Drug Store, corner of 7th street and Virginia avenue.

THOMAS E. JACOBS, Agent for the American Organ, for the fifth and sixth wards. Office in Odd Fellows' Hall, near the Marine Grounds.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carus's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions adopted, have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, and principles dear to the American heart, are in reality, and in substance, a declaration of the peace and prosperity of our country, and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholders as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whigs and Democrats for a honest difference of opinion; therefore:

Resolved, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigilant guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrow they are so ardently devoted.

Resolved, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of this republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognized exponents of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, subversive of our republican institutions, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution and the complete establishment of despotism.

Resolved, That while, in the past political divisions of the country, as Whigs and Democrats, we have suggested in honest contest over contested principles and measures, all of which are now settled, and the present crisis of danger to all that both parties hold dear, we will bury every remembrance of past opposition, and "pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to maintain our exertions until our country shall be freed from the dangers that now menace it.

Resolved, That we proclaim, as the cardinal principle of our political and moral creed, a sacred regard to the rights of the individual, as secured by an open Bible as the rule of faith and practice, holding as an established principle that intelligence and virtue are essential to the success of a free government.

Resolved, That while we welcome to our country the victims of tyrannical foreign lands, and we place them by our side under the shield of our constitution, we claim for Americans the right to govern their own country; and those who do not like our country, we have a hearty consent to go elsewhere in the pursuit of happiness.

Resolved, That the fourth resolution of the meeting at Carus's Saloon, recommending to the President of the United States proscription of all officers of the Federal government, who have thought fit to hold any office, or to perform any duty, under the Federal government, as a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognized and acted upon by the Executive organ of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous measure, the principles of which, if carried into effect, would call for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of the United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resolved, That the doctrine of disunion in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle many American Catholics sincerely concur, while on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and avowedly, maintains the doctrine of the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical authority, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in the millions of slaves dying from its tyranny, and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the ignorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of the Papal government.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and although we might indeed be regarded as an exponent of executive feelings, from the offices of position, of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful citizens, and will direct his efforts to the support of the American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting last week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers, and to cause of many who are honestly and efficiently aided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indelible stain upon him as a man and as the President of the United States.

Resolved, That having seen the denunciations that almost daily issue from certain presses against the "fusionists" of the North, who are denounced as absorbed in "the traitorous factions" which distract the North, and who are charged with the duty of placing in opposition to the administration, we were astonished to hear the pressing invitation in the second resolution of our opponents to men of all political opinions, without regard to their "political antecedents," "fusionists" with them, to unite in future action—an invitation broad enough to include Garrison, Abby Kelly, and Fred. Douglass, besides their coadjutors in the two houses of Congress.

Resolved, That we appeal to the millions of Americans who love the Union, which "must be preserved," and the constitution, which established and maintains it, and the rights of the States which compose it, and especially to the religious, the moral, and the ordering classes, to unite with us in effecting the reform necessary to the safety and prosperity of our country, believing, as we do, that it is high time the career of interested and unscrupulous demagogues to seduce and elevate the masses, and to place in the hands of men acquainted with its character and spirit, and who duly value its countless blessings.

And whereas we believe in the competency, ability, and right of American-born citizens to govern their own country; therefore:

Resolved, That we will not vote for nor assist in elevating foreigners by birth to offices of trust, emolument, or honor under our government; nor will we vote for or assist in elevating to such offices any American-born citizens who recognize or hold themselves under any allegiance whatever to any foreign prince, potentate, power, or authority.

Resolved, That the naturalization laws ought to be totally repealed or materially altered, and the term of residence before admission to the rights of citizenship be extended to the period of twenty-one years.

PERSONS residing in the First and Second wards desiring to subscribe to the "AMERICAN ORGAN," will leave their names at William H. Shaving, 1005, Eleventh street, between K and L, and at Mr. Carroll's shoe store, No. 117 Pennsylvania avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first street. nov 24

Persons residing in the 3d or 4th wards, who desire to become subscribers to the Daily or Weekly American Organ, will leave their names and addresses at Welch & Wilson's, Joseph F. Birch's, or Dr. Lindheim's. W. H. CALHOUN, No. 56, Jefferson street. nov 15

JOHN GEORGETOWN SUBSCRIBERS who do not receive the paper regularly, will leave their names and addresses at Welch & Wilson's, Joseph F. Birch's, or Dr. Lindheim's. W. H. CALHOUN, No. 56, Jefferson street. nov 15

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, between 6th and 7th streets, have just received a large assortment of Clothing, Cassimere, and Vesting, and they will have up to order in the most fashionable styles.

Also, on hand a very large stock of ready-made Clothing, which they will sell cheap as any establishment in the United States. dec 4

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, passed in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and that a deity, who doth not regard both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislatures and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninfused, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the form of religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor, whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unfeigned labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, no religious test should be a qualification for any office, or that any citizen be unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of the government, to corrupt the principles of the religion; that, therefore, no religious test should be a qualification for any office, or that any citizen be unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; 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